

The Republican.

J. CASKEY, Editor.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1887.

Attention is directed to the advertisement for the "Middleton High School," in another column. This School gave entire satisfaction last season, and we have no doubt will continue to do so.

The gas works at Massillon recently gave out. The cause is not stated, but is presumed to be the effort which the Massillonians have recently been making to revive the "six foot gauge" or gauge, Railroad.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania have again under consideration a bill for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works of the State. It will be recollected that they were once offered but not sold for want of bidders.

Mr. DAVIS LONGNECKER and B. C. BECKMAN, the former President and Cashier of the Lancaster Bank, have been arrested and held to bail on a charge of having appropriated the funds of that institution to their own use.

THE CINCINNATI ELECTION.—The county clerk of Hamilton county gave the certificate of election to Slough (the bully) by a majority of three; but since then a mistake in the returns of 20 in favor of Hosen has been discovered, which elects him by 17 majority.

The Editor of the Ohio Statesman did not publish the forged letter to Pier. He says he was satisfied when he first saw it, that it was a forgery. Others who knew that it was such, and probably had a hand in getting it up, did publish it, and persisted in asserting that it was genuine.

Mr. WILFORD, the Senator from this District in the Ohio Legislature, recently presented the petition of Lucy Stone and others, asking the Legislature to secure the right of suffrage to the women of Ohio. He is said to have favored the object of the petition in a speech delivered in his own forcible manner. It would be rich.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, leading Democratic paper, is already putting some well directed hot shot into Mr. Buchanan. It says of him that while at Washington recently, his advisers, and room companions, were "small potato politicians." It predicts for his Administration a failure. How can it help but be a failure, if he attempts to "stick to the party" that elected him.

Lord Elgin who is said to have been appointed the British Minister to the United States, was recently the Governor of Canada. He is a man of very great administrative talents and has won a high reputation by his conduct as a public officer at Jamaica and in Canada. Although a peer of the British realm he is said to be republican in his feelings and views and will doubtless become very popular at Washington, where he is already well and favorably known.

The Cabinet makers at Washington are at work making out Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet. For a while, they seem to be getting on swimmingly, when all of a sudden, news comes to them from headquarters, that they are on the wrong track—that the Cabinet which they have fixed up, is not to Mr. BUCHANAN'S taste at all. Nothing disconcerted by frequent failures, they go to work with renewed zeal, and soon have a new one prepared, which is "positively" to be the one.

HOPFUL.—The Editor of the German paper published at Wiesburg, in this country, bids the Democracy not to be discouraged in the event the Farmer cannot survive, as he himself is armed with a two edged sword, with which, single handed, he can cut down all the Black Republicans in Holmes county. Wonderful man, this Raber. A physiognomist would hardly suppose him to have mind enough to know which end of a sword to take hold of, but to judge him by the noise he makes, might safely guess that his ears were as long as a rail.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS.—Within a few days past the following U. S. Senators have been elected for six years from the 4th of March next, viz: Stephen H. Mallory, Democrat, of Florida; Charles Sumner, Republican, of Massachusetts; Jas. F. Simmons, Republican, of Rhode Island; Vice James; Democrat; Simon Cameron, Republican, of Pennsylvania, Vice Broadhead, Democrat; Zachariah Chandler, Republican of Michigan, Vice Lewis Cass, Democrat; Jas. S. Green and Lewis Polk, of Missouri, Vice Atchison and Geyer; and James A. Bayard and John W. Bates, Delaware.

Senator Griswold and the editor of the O. S. Journal have got together. Griswold, it seems charged the Journal man with having been bought by the Canal Contractors, which he was asked to retract or prove. This, Griswold refuses to do, because the letter requesting it, was not written in a gentlemanly style. It has produced quite an excitement at Columbus, but we hope the wheels of Legislation will not be stopped in consequence. Why don't the Journal man retaliate by calling Griswold a "demagogue," "political stool," etc. Nobody, but a few "Cream Cheese" politicians in Yankedom would be offended thereat, and this would be about as far as such quarrels where the public generally, do not care what party whips, ought to go.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRAT are woefully run down at the heels. In the Legislature of that State, there are about as many leaders of different factions of that party as there are members thereof. In caucus which was held by them some time ago to agree upon a man to run against the Republican nominee, they failed to make a nomination, though there was no earthly chance of his election, just because of the jealousies and bad feeling which exists among themselves towards each other. It will be remembered, that in the last campaign, we heard much about the union of the different political elements there. The vote BUCHANAN received showed how well they were united.

What a falling off is here in the New York Democracy. We remember the day when they were a power in the land; when they were a bold, manly, dignified, proud and lofty party. But that was many years ago. Since that time it has so declined from great things to mean things, and from bad to worse, as to be reduced to a mere democratic scare-crow. It is ragged, filthy, hungry, down in the mouth, down in character, down in principle, and down in the dirt. From having been lord of the feast, it has been reduced by its follies and crimes to the miserable thing we now see it.

AMERICAN INTERFERENCE IN EUROPEAN POLITICS.—It is well known that it has hitherto been the policy of this government to keep aloof from all political questions which belong exclusively to the consideration of foreign Powers. The course of Gen. Cass, in the affair of the Argentine treaty, and that of Mr. Buchanan in the Ostend business, were more or less excused upon the ground of their having reference to our own security from foreign interference; but in the case of Mr. Frey we perceive no reason whatever for his having meddled in the difficulty between the Swiss Confederation and the King of Prussia. It was a matter purely European, and in no way concerned with the United States. However commendable his humanity, we cannot think much of his agency in making the attempt; for we perceive at a glance that he has established a precedent which may be very injudiciously turned against his own country.

PRESIDENT PIERCE A FILLIBUSTER.—According to the disclosures of the trial of Mr. Fabens and other alleged filibusters, President Pierce is "one of them," and has actually an interest in the Kinney Mosquito purchase of two millions five hundred thousand acres of lands, (2,500,000 acres). This will account for all the otherwise inexplicable vagaries of poor Pierce for the last two years on the Nicaragua business. It is said that on leaving the White House he is to make a trip to Cuba for the benefit of his health; but we should not be surprised at all if he were to slip down to Nicaragua to look after his mahogany, sugar, coffee, indigo, cocoa nut, alligator and yellow fever plantations of the Mosquito coast. He will probably be ashamed to go back to New Hampshire; but down in the Kinney purchase, among those hybrid sambos, he may do something—he may become a Cacique, a great chief, Prime Minister of the Mosquito King, and even Governor of Greytown. We commend his case to our three Senabot Commodores—Vanderbilt, Morgan and George Law.

Various projects to get rid of the Canals of this State, are being discussed by the papers. Some are in favor of their sale, others in favor of their being leased out for a term of years, and others again, think the State should keep the management of them in her own hands. Adopt which plan you will, the State is sure to be fleeced, and if our Legislators can hit upon the one that will open the fewest doors to this fleecing process, that is the one they ought to adopt. Were it not for the danger that if sold, they would fall in to the hands of the Railroad companies and become monster monopolies, we should favor their sale, at once. The leasing project, seems to have a good many friends.

A dispatch from Cincinnati dated Feb. 23d, says that HOSER, the independent candidate, to fill the vacancy caused by the expulsion of Slough, Dem., in the Legislature, was admitted to have been elected. The latter had received the certificate, but gave it up, becoming satisfied that errors had been committed, which, being rectified, gave the former a small majority.

A NEW INVENTION.—Two Pittsburgh mechanics have produced an invention which we believe will work a great revolution in the application of steam to the propulsion of machinery. One of these men is a Swede named Kelberg, and the other a German named Giesinger. They made a written description in proper terms at the patent office, and received the patent for it. The object of the invention is to throw the force applied to the piston from the centre to the circumference of the wheel or circle formed by the revolution of a crank. The force in the common engine expended upon the first 8th of the revolution by the piston rod, drawing as it were, against itself, is shifted to the disc of the wheel by the most ingenious but simple contrivance, the instant the end of the piston has found its lowest point in the revolution.

A RICH REVELATION.—The Democracy in Indiana have from time to time sought to make political capital by furious attacks upon the banks and banking institutions in that State. The frauds and failures which have occurred were loudly denounced, but investigations show that the Granger bank, which has recently failed, was entirely a Democratic slaving concern, owned almost exclusively by prominent leaders of the Indiana Democracy.

Mr. Slough's majority at the regular election a year ago last fall, was 2,800.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.
Highly Important from Kansas.—Bill Providing for a Census and Constitutional Convention.

LEXINGTON, K. T., Feb. 2, 1887.
The most important measure of the session has just been introduced into the Territorial Legislature. It is a bill providing for an immediate census, and defining all the steps towards framing a State Constitution, under pro-slavery auspices. This measure has been well considered and matured. From the person introducing it, and the manner in which it is received, there is little doubt it will become a law. If alterations are made, the probabilities are that they will be more unfavorable to the settlers and to justice.

The bill came from the hands of the committee with the following report. The report is signed by Gen. Coffey, of the Council, and Mr. Joseph C. Anderson, of the House. These are the leaders of the slave and copperhead party in the House to which they belong.

"The Joint Committee, to whom was referred, an 'Act providing for the speedy taking the census of Kansas Territory,' having duly considered the same, and respectfully submit that they are deeply impressed with the evils resulting from the disturbed condition of society in Kansas Territory, and deprecate its continuance, as they believe all good citizens do; and believing that the adoption of a constitution for State organization, secured and founded on principles and by means at once fair and equal, by guaranteeing to every citizen the right of expressing at the ballot box his preference as regards the peculiar institutions or form of government to be adopted, will conduce most speedily to restore quiet and confidence, and contribute most efficaciously to the prosperity and happiness of the people. They, therefore, respectfully submit an 'Act providing for the speedy taking the census of Kansas Territory, and other matters,' and having had the same under consideration, recommend its passage.

As the bill is reported without amendments, I will state its leading features. 1st. An immediate census of Kansas Territory is to be taken. The census is to be completed, and the report made to the Judge of probate of each county, before the tenth of April. No previous residence or guarantee of citizenship is to be required, except that the voters listed shall be citizens of the United States, and shall be inhabitants of the Territory on the first day of April, 1887. No emigrant coming to the Territory after that date, shall be allowed to have his name on the lists (this taken, at any time. Persons in the Territory on that day, or lived before the tenth of that month, as being in at that time, shall be thus ranked as voters.

The census shall be taken by the sheriffs of the respective counties. In case of death or absence of the sheriff, the county judge or probate shall take the census. Either of these persons are allowed to have a deputy for each township. All the officers to take the census, or govern the election, are appointees, or re-appointees, of the bogus Territorial election. There is no penalty attached to a false census return, or neglect of such duty. There is no requirement about visiting any house, or every house. The only rule is inhumanity on the part of April, or previously. As the elections are to be held under Territorial law, it is presumed that none will be listed, or entitled to vote, who has not a receipt for the payment of Territorial taxes, such being the law.

The person taking the census makes the returns by the tenth of April. The Judge of probate shall copy a list of the voters names taken, and put one up in every precinct in the county. No penalty is affixed to the non-performance of that duty. The county clerk shall remain in session from the tenth to the last of April. This court, and this court alone, are entitled to make returns, or give new names. They shall do so in their discretion. Their only rule being alleged "fidelity" on the first of April. Their decisions are final, no appeal from them. When they have completed what changes they deem it proper to make before the first of May, the list stands as it must stand.

A copy of the list, thus perfected, is to be sent to the Secretary of the Territory's office. The Governor shall make an appointment from it, giving each of the districts created by this bill a certain and, as nearly as possible, equal representation, according to the returns from each of them. There are to be sixty delegates. This is the only authority left to the Governor in the matter. Even here his course of action is clearly defined. There is no discretion vested in him. Any Clerk in his office, who understands at all, could do all that has been allowed to do.

It might be supposed that the Governor would be allowed to be allowed to define the districts. This is denied him. There are no district districts. All of the counties belonging to Missouri are made full districts. Shawnee, Richardson, and Davis counties, all divided with Free State men, are made only one district. Shawnee county, where Topeka is, has from two to three times the number of voters there are in the counties of Jackson, Lyon, Anderson, and Marshall put together, and the latter counties are all one district. Johnson county is the Shawnee Reservation. There are not twenty legal voters in it; but it is, likely that there will be a rash of Missourians to it when the census is taken so as to secure chains, and to list as voters. Very few of such will ever be in the Territory.

The division of districts indicates the fraud line is intended. The election is to be held on the third Monday in June. It is to be governed by the Territorial election laws. The county Judges are to determine how many precincts there shall be in the county, and at what point voting shall be held. They shall appoint three Judges for each precinct, who shall conduct the election. No hours within which elections shall be held are specified.

The Judges of election shall make and certify to election returns. The county clerk shall send one copy of such returns to the office of the Secretary of the Territory, and file another in his own office. The person having the largest number of votes in his returns, is declared elected, by the provisions of this bill. In case of contested election, or tie, the subject shall not be referred to the Governor, but to the Convention when it assembles, which shall finally determine the matter in controversy, if possible, or order a new election.

The Convention shall frame a Constitution as the organic law of the future State of Kansas, and shall submit the same for the approval of Congress. No provision is made for submitting it to the people, and

if it was submitted to the "list of corrected voters," it might as well not be submitted.

The Convention is to assemble at the Capital of the Territory on the first Monday in September.

Such is the law before the Legislature, or even worse, will pass. Under its provisions there is not the least prospect of success for the Free State settlers, as they will successfully cloak and legalize a fresh Missourian invasion. CARRAWAY.

The Fate of Kansas.

That Kansas is to become a Free State seems now to be the general belief throughout the Free States. We trust that the belief will be justified by the event; and yet it would be difficult to give any reasons for holding it which might not have been as truly and plausibly reduced two years ago in support of the position that its Territorial Legislature and domestic organization would be in Free-State hands. Let us consider a moment.

It is now alleged that a majority of the settlers in Kansas are Free-State men! So they say, and so they were two years ago; but that did not prevent the rough-and-tumble election of an almost unanimously Pro-Slavery Legislature. How can it be relied on to secure now what it failed to secure then?

It is urged that Congress may now pass an act overruling the Border-Ruffian clause, and providing for a fair election?—But no Border-Ruffian clause existed in March, 1855, and the regulations which actually existed, under the Nebraska act, were nowise objectionable or unfair. They were over-ruled by the Missouri invaders; but it remains to be seen that any more effective can now be devised.

It is claimed that the Territorial authorities are now favorable to the Free-State cause? Remember that Reeder was Governor in March 1855, and that the Missourians complained far more of his course than our people did. We trust Governor Geary will deal fairly by our people; but we have yet to be assured that he will prove more favorable to the Free State cause than Gov. Reeder was.

Is it the incoming administration that is to throw its influence quietly into the Free-State scale? We have a superficiality of nods and winks, and squashes of the head, to this effect; but where is the reliable evidence? What reason have we for believing that Mr. Buchanan will prove more favorable to freedom in Kansas than Gen. Pierce? True, the Country was told by Senator Bigler, on the opening of the session, that he presumed, or guessed, or inferred, that Mr. Buchanan preferred that Kansas should be a Free rather than a Slave State; but his Pro-Slavery masters have evidently required from Mr. B. a disavowal of this preference, and have obtained it. The Union thus speaks "By Authority."

"We have the approval of Mr. Buchanan, in saying that the following extract from the Southern Democrat, states correctly his position:

"As for Kansas, Mr. Buchanan has never expressed an opinion, either one way or the other, in favor of its coming in as a Free or a Slave State. He has prudently conceived that it is a matter with which he has nothing to do, and with which he does not mean to meddle. It is a question exclusively with the people of the Territory, with whom he is content to leave it for solution. He will see to it that the principles of the Nebraska law are carried out, in letter and spirit, impartially, and without fear, favor, or affection."

The Special Election—The Facts—Hosen Elected.

The poll books of both Clerks of the 1st Ward show that 568 persons voted. The tickets counted correspond exactly to the number of names entered on the poll books. Both tally sheets, signed by the three Judges and two Clerks, show that Hosen received 320 votes, Slough, 223, Fisher, 24, and there was one scattering, making the whole 568—the number of votes cast.—The County Clerks and Justices go behind the statement made by the Judges and Clerks, and counted the tally marks on the sheet sent them, and found that the tally marks for Hosen lacked ten of making 320, and they allowed him but 310. The other tally sheet of the Ward sent to the city Clerk contained 320 tally marks for Hosen—the number of votes certified for him by the officers of election. All the officers save he received that number of votes; and allowing him that, it corresponds exactly to the whole number of votes polled. Mr. Hosen was therefore deprived of ten votes he was clearly entitled to. The Judges also state that, after counting the votes, they discovered that one of the clerks lacked ten of having enough tally marks, and they directed him to correct it, and supposed he had done so.

The case in the Eleventh Ward is exactly similar. The poll books of both Clerks and both tally sheets, show that there were 816 votes cast. All the officers state that Hosen received 511, Slough, 299, Fisher, 5, making 812 votes, leaving four votes that were thrown out as blank or double votes. The County Clerk and Justices go behind the certified statement and count the tally marks and find that the Hosen tally lacks ten of making 511, and they, therefore, allow him but 501. The tally sheet returned to the city Clerk from that Ward, contains 511 tally marks for Hosen, as certified on both sheets, and as this number is necessary to complete the 816 genuine votes cast, Mr. Hosen undoubtedly received those ten votes, and is entitled in these two Wards to 20 more votes than were allowed him by the County Clerk, which elects him by 17 majority.

He will undoubtedly be admitted to his seat in the Legislature, and Hamilton county will not suffer the disgrace of having endorsed John P. Slough.

It is proper to add that the ballots given in both the First and Eleventh Wards have been counted, and found to correspond exactly, in both cases, with the certificates of the Judges of election. This puts the matter beyond a doubt, and makes the title of Mr. Hosen to the seat unquestionable.—Cincinnati Commercial.

The Columbus Journal, of Thursday evening, says Mr. Hosen reached that city Thursday morning, being on hand to claim his seat. If Mr. Slough claims his seat on the strength of the Clerk's illegal certificate, the facts will be referred to the Committee on Elections, when the claims of Mr. Hosen will be endorsed. Mr. Slough was expected in Columbus on Thursday, but did not arrive. If he has good sense he will not attempt to claim his seat under the circumstances. What's the matter with the Statesman's roster.

There are twenty-six orphan asylums in the State of New York. In these institutions nearly 9,000 little ones are fed, clothed and educated.

More About Kansas.

We give below another extract from the paper recently issued by the National Kansas Committee. We feel it to be our duty to afford all the information possible upon this subject at the present time, believing as we do, that the question of Slavery or Freedom for Kansas will be decided, one way or the other, by the emigration during the ensuing six months:

The Territory of Kansas extends from 37th to 40th deg north latitude, and from the state line of Missouri 800 miles westward, embracing an area 112,000 square miles. It lies in the same belt as northern Kentucky and Virginia, and southern Indiana and Illinois.

The description which follows applies to the eastern portion of the Territory, extending 200 miles west from the eastern boundary. It is the portion which is now open for settlement.

SURFACE, SCENERY, ETC.
The surface of the country rises from the deep valleys of the streams by a series of steps or terraces, stretches away in smooth slopes, and culminates in gently undulating up-lands, about 900 feet above the sea. Between each terrace are intervals; often several miles wide, smooth as if leveled by the roller, but inclined toward the valleys. Near the large streams the land is sometimes broken, but leaving the immediate banks there is scarcely an acre of land where the surface is incapable of cultivation. It is one unbroken stretch of arable land, with a drainage so perfect that not a pond or swamp exists over the whole extent.

The scenery, though less varied than in rugged and mountainous districts, is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful; the swelling spires of the prairie dotted with island groups; lofty table lands overlooking great rivers belted with luxuriant forests, green flowery plains and valleys of quiet beauty, valled in by the eternal battlements of nature; bluffs and hills lifting their bold graceful outlines against the sky, everywhere delight the eye and redeem the landscape from monotony.

GEOLGY.
The rocks of this district consist of limestone, sandstones, clay, etc., belonging to the coal formation; they are usually horizontal or but slightly inclined, and can be deeply quarried on nearly every hill-side, furnishing excellent stone for building or lime-burning.

Scarcely a square mile can be found where they do not come to the surface; the beds alternate with each other so that sand, lime, and good clay for brick can be secured almost anywhere. Coal is very generally distributed; it is a soft, free burning, bituminous coal, generally quite free from sulphur, and already used extensively by blacksmiths. The seams thus far opened, nowhere exceed three feet in thickness but are sufficient to furnish fuel to the population for centuries. Iron occurs in several localities; saline springs occur on the upper tributaries of the Kansas, and also extensive deposits and gypsum.

SOIL.
The soil of Kansas is equal to the best soils of Illinois and Iowa; it is quite uniform in composition, everywhere preserving the character of a rich, heavy loam.

The first terrace above the rivers is covered with an alluvial soil often 4 to 6 feet in depth. The higher terraces and up-lands have the common prairie soil of the west; the subsoil is usually a stiff clay, in some localities mixed with gravel. Patches of the sandy soil occur, but they are rare; lime is everywhere a prominent ingredient of the soil.

WATER, STREAMS, ETC.

The principal streams, are the Missouri river, which is the boundary line for about 100 miles from Nebraska to the mouth of the Kansas, and the Kansas which with its tributaries waters the northern portion of the Territory; the Osage, Neosho and Arkansas which water the south. The Kansas river is navigable for small boats eight months in the year. Small streams are crossed every few miles, which carry off and distribute the surplus waters; they are clear except at the flood season, a furrow for stock. Many of them dry up partially in summer, but still furnish pools of clear water in the deeper portions of their channels. Wells can be obtained by digging from 12 to 40 feet, even upon the highest lands. The water is always hard, but sweet and excellent.

Water-powers are found upon many of the streams, but are not frequent. The coal, however, will furnish a cheap motive power.

CLIMATE.
The climate of Kansas is somewhat different from that of the same latitude further east. Its distance from the ocean gives us here the purely continental climate. Its atmosphere is remarkably pure and dry.—The amount of rain and snow that falls is smaller than in the Atlantic States. A cloudy day is very rare, and a whole month often passes without a shower. The temperature is generally mild in winter but an occasional cold spell occurs, of short duration, rarely commencing before December or extending in March. The heat of summer is tempered by the fresh breezes which rising and falling with the sun, render this a delightful season. April and May are the rainy months. Frosts have never been known to trouble the crops.

HEALTH.
The dryness, purity and free circulation of the air, the absence of swamp and stagnant waters, which we find in Kansas, are conditions favorable to health. The experience of early settlers also indicates a healthy climate. Cases of bilious fever and ague occur more frequently than in older settled countries, but in most cases they are the result of gross ignorance or carelessness. Let the settler take only a reasonable care of himself and family, and he will rarely suffer in acclimation. On the contrary, as has been the experience of many, he will find himself rejuvenated, old complaints gone, and endowed with a fresh fund of constitutional vigor. Let him build his house on the uplands, dig his well if he cannot get spring water, eat, sleep, and bathe regularly, avoid the poisoned alcoholic drinks of the West, and he will come out right. Persons afflicted with pulmonary and rheumatic complaints, generally experience relief in Kansas. Not more agreeable to the health of the Western States.

TIMBER.
The timber is mainly confined to the valleys, but is occasionally dispersed over the uplands in groves and parks of true beauty. It occurs in belts from a few rods to several miles in width, following the valleys to their termination.

Oak, hickory, black walnut, ash, cotton-

wood, basswood, elm, locust, hackberry, coffee tree and sycamore, are the most common trees. Chestnut, maple, cedar, buckeye, paw paw, persimmon and pecan nut occur. The amount of timber has been greatly underrated by superficial observers; though not so abundant as could be wished, it will meet the wants of the country, if properly husbanded. Kansas is better timbered than northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin, and when it is remembered that the coal will supply fuel, and the ledge and stone for building material, no fears need be entertained on account of the scarcity of timber. It would be difficult to find a point any where more than 4 miles from wood.

PRODUCTIONS.
The soil and climate of Kansas are adapted to most of the grains, grasses, and fruits raised in the north. Winter wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and all common garden products, pumpkins, squashes—melons have been tried and succeeded admirably. Hemp and tobacco may be profitably cultivated, and the new Chinese sugar cane would probably be at home there.

Among the fruits may be mentioned apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, strawberries, apricots, grapes and currants. The choice and tender varieties of these fruits may be grown successfully. The grape culture promises to be a profitable branch of business. The dryness of the atmosphere ripens the fruit and concentrates its juices to the finest flavor.

A fine nutritious grass grows everywhere, yielding even on the dry prairies two tons of hay per acre. Clover, timothy, and red top grass do well where tried. The winter pastures are kept without fodder in parts of Kansas. To those who wish to raise cattle, horses, and sheep for market, the best inducements are here offered.

From Washington.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.

The Tribune's correspondence, dated Washington, the 22d, says: "I learn from a private dispatch sent here by the Asia, that the British capitalists who have taken upon themselves the Honduras railroad enterprise, have bought out the American holders of the grant, are about to set the work energetically on foot. It will be positively commenced in April."

I was told to-night on reliable authority that in a correspondence between the Attorney General and Chas. Morgan, the former stated that if there were any recruits for Walker on board the Tennessee on her next trip, the authorities had instructions to seize the vessel.

Panama correspondence of the Tribune says: A gentleman occupying a high position here, has permitted me to read a letter from the British Consul at Punta Arenas, in Costa Rica, on the Pacific side.

The latter states that Walker with the remnant of his forces is hemmed in on all sides by the allied and Costa Rican forces, without clothing or provisions, and decimated by disease and starvation.

His entire force does not exceed 500 men, and they are fighting with a desperate hope of being able to get out of the country. Eleven hundred men had arrived at Rajos, and were on their march towards Rivas, and the Nicaraguans under Don Petricio Rivas were also on their march to the same point. The main body of the allied troops, numbering nearly 2,000, were also on the Isthmus.

At Chontales, on the eastern shore of the Lake, was a force of 1000 men, kept in reserve, and who could either join Gen. Mora at San Carlos, or cross the Lake to the Isthmus, and march upon Rivas if required.

At latest accounts the San Juan river was in possession of the Costa Ricans, with every prospect of their being able to repel any force of filibusters which might arrive from the U. S.

FLOOD DAMAGES IN ILLINOIS.—Hon. Greeley, who is on a "lecture tour" through Illinois, writes under the date of the 6th instant:

The flood would seem to have swept this State almost clean of bridges. As no trains run far, and no telegraph is in operation, I cannot say how extensive is the devastation; but the bridges nearest this point on all the roads leading out of this place are gone, including those over "Crooked Creek" on the Quincy Road, Spoon River on the Peoria, "South Henderson" on the Burlington, and both the "Bureau" and "Fox" on the Chicago Road. It will take at least a week to get the track in order again, and hardly a railroad in Illinois will be fully restored before a month yet. Report says that the Rock Island Railroad is even worse devastated than the Burlington, in some deep cuts the banks having caved and washed in over the track, covering it to a depth of two feet or more, which the cold of the last thirty-six hours has frozen hard as a rock. The damage to the Railroads of this State must amount to millions. Nothing heard here from Iowa as yet.

Bloody Row.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.

On Saturday, the laborers employed on the Erie Railroad tunnel at Bergen, N. J., numbering about one thousand strong, engaged in a bloody row. The belligerents during the fight set fire to their shanties, which brought out the firemen. Subsequently several companies of militia were ordered out and proceeded to the scene of disturbance. The firemen dispersed the mob, and the presence of the military prevented an extensive hostile operation on the part of the rioters.

The disturbances extended up to a late hour last night. Many of those engaged in the melee were severely beaten. Two or three were reported dead last evening, and the lives of several others were despaired of. Nearly seventy were arrested and put in prison.

Brownlow's Opinion.—Parson Brownlow thus expresses his opinion in a late number of the Knoxville Whig:

We repeat—there never existed on earth, or even this side of the infernal regions, a more proscriptive, anti-defying, God-probating, hell-deserving organization than this Foreign-Bogus-Catholic-Democratic party!

ARTIFICIAL MILK.—It is now manufactured quite extensively in France from bones! It is made by putting a certain weight of bones with a little meat, with six times the weight of water, in Papin's digester. Being sealed hermetically, and raising the heat to 146 deg. F., in 40 minutes from a stopcock a white liquid comes out. It is nutritious, being a kind of broth, but has really none of the chemical properties of milk.—Medical World.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

In executive Senate to-day the Committee on Foreign Relations reported back the Clarendon and Delano treaty with amendments to obviate the objections heretofore made to it. Debated more than three hours.

There have been about twenty convictions during the last year for forgery of land warrants, the last three in Maine, of which the Pension Office received intelligence by telegraph to-day.

Stoddard and Lee, of Va., had a hostile meeting near Blair's residence this P. M. Three shots bloodless. Hostilities adjourned, and a board of honor appointed to effect an adjustment of difficulties. Bocoek, Keil, and Good, members of the House, and Capt. Corrie, were on the ground.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

Senate.—Mr. Welles presented the credentials of Mr. Geyon, of California, who was qualified and took his seat. Mr. Fessenden presented the credentials of Mr. Hamlin, Senator elect from Maine from the 4th of March next.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to pay Massachusetts \$227,008, being the balance due that State for disbursement during the war of 1812. The bill was referred.

House.—Mr. Washburn, of Ill., from the committee on commerce, reported under a suspension of the rules, about 50 Senate bills, making appropriations for river and harbor improvements, which were referred to committee of the whole.

Mr. Fuller, of Ia., moved that the committee of the whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill extending the Charter India Rubber patent for seven years. Negatived by a vote of 62 against 113.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

Senate.—Passed the bill dividing Missouri and Texas each into two judicial districts.

Mr. Gwynn gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill authorizing the construction of the Northern, Southern and Central Pacific Railroad, and securing the right of re-emption of California lands. Mr. Bell, of New Hampshire, presented a petition from the Basco, Concord and Montreal R.R. Co., praying for a grant of land to enable them to pay debts contracted in constructing the road.

Adjusted.—House.—Went into committee on the Terrell bill.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, presented a bill, and explained that it was the bill reported by a majority of the committee of ways and means during the last session, and modified by adding various articles to the tariff, and leaving the item of wool with a proviso that all wool of the value of 16 cents, or less, and 50 cents and over per pound, at the port of importation, shall be duty free, and leaving the intermediate lands with the present duty of 30 per cent. Lead, hemp, cotton and sugar remain as they are.

This bill would reduce the revenue \$6,000,000 directly, and probably \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000 indirectly, by the facilities it would give the manufacturing interest of the country. This, after a debate and the offering of other provisions, was agreed to as a substitute for Mr. Wilson's bill, which contemplated a reduction on all the pre-en. schedules. The former is still open for amendment. The committee rose.

House.—Concluded in Senate amendment to coinage bill, making it lawful for two years, to pay out at the mint the new cent authorized to be coined, for the fractional parts of the Spanish and Mexican dollar.

The investigating committee was prevented from reporting to-day in consequence of the arrival of witnesses, and their examination. The committee are to have a meeting to-night, and finally to arrange to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

House.—The House passed a bill to pay a company of South Carolina volunteers for services in the War of 1812.

In the Legislative, executive and Judicial appropriation bill, Mr. Tappan moved to strike out \$20,000 compensation to the Kansas Legislature, saying he did so for certain reasons.